WASHINGTON.

Congress Wrestling with the Last Hours of the Session.

THE FRUITS OF PROCRASTINATION.

Precipitate Despatch of Neglected National Business.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED.

The Conference Report on the Geneva Award Concurred In.

The Currency Act Signed by the President.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

Local Currency Begun. WASHINGTON, June 22, 1874.

The Redistribution of the Excess of

Acts of Congress Signed by the President. The President signed the following acts of Con-

gress to-day:— The act to ascertain the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company and other British subjects to the territory which is within the limits of the award of Ris Majesty the Emperor of Germany, under the Treaty of Washington of May 18, 1871 and for other purposes.

The act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of national bank currency and for other purposes.

The act providing for the publication of the revised statutes and the laws of the United States. The act amending the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, and for other pur-

The act to relieve Thomas Claiborne, of Tennes see, of his political disabilities, imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. The act reneving the disabilities of W. C. Jones.

of Alabama. sentatives to the Forty-fourth Congress from the State of Mississippi.

The act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report upon the necessity of a public building at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the cost of the same. The act to create the Bozeman land district in

The act for the establishment of life saving stations and houses of refuge upon the coasts and lake coasts of the United States, and to promote the emciency of the life saving service.

The Redistribution of the National Bank Circulation Begun. The Comptroller of the Currency is prepared to receive applications for the organization of na-tional banks in all Western and Southern States.

Applications may be made by letter, giving the names of not less than five shareholders of the proposed organization, which should be accompanied with the endorsement of the Senator or Representative of the district where the bank is to be located, giving satisfactory information in reference to the character and means of the apcants. Applications will be considered imme diately upon their receipt, and, if approved, the ecessary forms for the organization of the new banks will be at once transmitted.

Under the new apportionment all the Western and Southern States and Territories, with the exception of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming, will be entitled to additional circulation. The State of Indiana will be entitled to about \$2,800,000, Ohio to about \$6,000,000, Minnesota \$600,000 and Nebraska \$300,000. The other Western and Southern States will be entitled to much larger amounts.

The following banks have been authorized to The People's National Bank of Rock Island, Ill.,

with a capital of \$100,000. The First National Bank of Belleville, 1ll., with a

capital of \$125,000. The Citizens' National Bank of Winchester, Ky.,

The National Southern Bank, of Bowling Green. Ky., with a capital of \$50,000.

Marion National Bank, of Lebanon, Ky., with a capital of \$60,000.

National bank notes of the denomination of \$10

are now being issued to the national banks as heretofore.

Action on the Reciprocity Treaty Postponed Till Next Session-The Injunc-

tion of Secrecy Removed. The Senate was in executive session nearly four hours this afternoon on the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. A motion was made to give it publicity,

terested in its provisions. The discussion involved the point whether this should be done by the President or by the action of the Senate, and it was finally determined to remove the injunction of secrecy, so the treaty is now officially made public by the Senate. The merits of the treaty were incidentally debated, but there was no vote. requisite two-thirds to ratify it could be obtained. The treaty will now go over until the next session of Congress for the flux action.

Confirmation of Important Nominations.

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the follow-

The Senate this afternoon confirmed the following important nominations:—
Lyman K. Bass, member of Congress from Buffalo, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
Benjamin Moran, at present Secretary of the Legation in London, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State from the 1st day of July, when the act creating the office will take effect.
B. F. Potts, Governor of Montana Territory.
Major William Myers, Quartermaster in the army, with the rank of Major.
Samuei W. Brown, Receiver of Public Moneys for Vancouver, Washington Territory.
John B. Carpenter and James L. Van Elain to be chief engineers in the navy.

Chief engineers in the navy.
Ensign Lewis Lewis C. Herliner, master in the havy. Charles F. Nagle, Passed Assistant Engineer of

the navy. Lewis J.G. Ulick, Second Lieutenant of the marine Sorps.
Sydney A. Staunton and forty-six other midshipmen to be assigned in the navy.
John P. Van Dousto, United States attorney,
Southern Illinois, vice Biuford Wilson, resigned.
Bluord Wilson, solicitor of Treasury, vice E. C.

Builded Wilson, solicitor of Treasury, vice S. C. Banfield, resigned,
Daniel J. Maiorkey, marshal for Oregon.
Robert M. Douglass, marshal for the Western district of North Caroling.
Curlosities of the Contingent Fund of

Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, submitted a report on a resolution offered by Mr. Hamila, that no order or requisition for stationers for the use of the reporters gallery of the Senate should be issued by the presiding officer. The report is about four or five columns in length, and is almost entirely devoted to the history of legislation concerning the contingent expenses of the Senate and an elaborate reply to the criticisms of the newspaper press on the ex-penditure of the fund. It abounds in quotations from all the accounts, showing how money ap-propriated for that purpose was generally used. For instance, in the year 1809, on the occasion of the funeral of Senator Malbone, of Rhode Island, a voucher was presented for seven gallons of the twelve pounds of almonds, \$4 80, and ten pounds of raisins \$5. On this account the committee would allow only for four gallons of wine and three

enarts of brandy \$22; but named another voucher

for fourteen pounds of pound cake, amounting to \$1. The report closes as follows:—The practice of supplying the reporters' gallery of the Senate with foolscap paper, pens and ink, has existed for many years, but the cost of what has been furnished has een small It mems proper that the Senate, in extending to the representatives of the public press extending to the representatives of the public press the courtesy of accommodation for hearing and re-porting its proceedings, should supply the station-ery necessary for taking notes. The expenses for foolscap paper, pens and ink thus supplied have not averaged \$50 a year for the past five years, and there appears to be no good reason why the supply should not be continued. A very general disclaimer, however, has recently been made by those entitled to admission into the reporters' gallery of the use of any other articles of stationery, and the prospect of supplying them at the public expense might well be questioned by those correspondents who have so arraigned Senators for their extravagance in this respect. The committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of an order authorizing the select Committee on Revision of the Rules to direct the supply of such articles of stationery as they may deem expedient to those entitled to admission to the reporters' gai-

Lambton Lorraine.

Mr. Orth, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the House resolution rendering the thanks of Congress to Sir Lambton Lorraine of the British navy, adversely, and it was laid upon the table. The committee, in examining the history of the transaction, find that the steamer Virginius was captured on the 31st of October, 1873, Lorraine, commanding the Niobe, on the 7th of No-vember, 1873, applied to General Burriel to save he lives of the British subjects on board the Virginius. Burriel replied that if any of the prisoners of the Virginius, of whatever nationalities, received the death sentence, they should be executed without fail. Some twenty British subjects were executed, sixteen of them after Lorraine's intervention on the 15th of November. Captain Cushing, of the Wyoming, arrived at Santiago De Cuba, and immediately protested in the name of his country against further proceedings against the Virginius prisoners. The protest was respected by the Spanish General, and thereafter no further executions were had. The committee add that Captain Cushing did his duty completely and gallantly in asserting the rights of the American government and its citizens, and upholding the

The Thanks of Congress Refused to Sir

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

honor of the American flag. They, therefore, re-

ported against the adoption of the Lorraine reso-

lution, and the House sustained the report.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1874.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock. The chapiain in his opening prayer returned thanks to Divine Providence for all the mercies shown to Congress during the session now drawing to a close, and invoked the divine blessing upon all Senators during their separation.

THE TARIPP BILL PASSED. Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to dispense with the reading of the journal in order that the Tariff bill might be considered. He said it would did not propose to report any further amend-ments and would not discuss the bill, the object being to act upon such parts as met with no ob

The first amendment proposed by the Pinance Committee, providing that the act shall take effect from and after the 30th of June, 1874, instead of after the date of the passage of the act, as provided in the House bill, was agreed to.

When the amendment fixing the duty on all still wines imported in casks at forty cents per gallon, instead of fifty cents was reached, Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., said that the wine interest was an mportant one of his State, and he hoped the amendment of the committee reducing the duty to forty cents would not be agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the committee had thoroughly considered the subject and fixed upon the

oughly considered the subject and fixed upon the figure named. He hoped no motion would be made to amend the bill so as to involve any discussion.

Mr. Sargent withdrew his objection, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Ferry (rep.) of Mich., hoped the Senate would non-concur in the amendment of the committee to strike out the provision fixing the duty on hops at ten cents per pound.

After some discussion the amendment was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 14—leaving the duty on hops as at present.

The other amendments of the committee were agreed to as follows:—Fixing the duty on still wines imported in bottles at \$1 60 per case of one dozen bottles; striking out the provision allowing two per cent for leakage of wine in casks and five per cent for leakage of wine in casks and five

wines imported in bottles at \$1 00 per case of one dozen bottles; striking out the provision allowing two per cent for leakage of wine in casks and five per cent for leakage of wine in casks and five per cent for leakage of wine in casks and five per cent for leakage of wine in casks and five per cent for leakage of wine in casks and five per cent for leakage of wine in casks and five per cent for leakage of wine in casks and five per cent for leakage of wine in casks and five per pound; fixing the duty on tin, in plates or sheets, and on terme and taggers' tin, at one and one-tenth cents per pound; fixing the duty on tin, in plates or sheets, and on terme and taggers' tin, at one and one-tenth cents per pound; from the cask per cent and taggers' tin, at one and one-tenth cents per pound; from the cask admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, shall be subject to an additional duty of one cent and a half for each additional duty of one cent and a half for each additional quart or fractional part thereof; striking out of the free list peas, exclusively for seed purposes.

The committee also recommended to strike out the twenty-fourth section, allowing the farmer or planter to sell at the place of production tobacco of his own growth a tretail, directly to consumers to an amount not exceeding \$100 annually.

Mr. Messmion, (dem.) of M. C., opposed the motion to strike out and demanded the yeas and nays. The motion of the committee was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 10.

The twenty-fith section, allowing a drawback upon all manufactured tobacco exported, equal to the amount or daties paid upon the imported, because used in the manufacture thereof, was also stricken out, as recommended by the committee.

The recommendation of the committee to strike out the twenty-flush section levying a tax of one-twentieth of one per cent on the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and sliver, buillion, coin and other securities, was agreed to without discussion.

The committee proposed to amend

ware. Rejected.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in committee of the whole agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and

passed.
Mr. Ramsay, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, called up the Post Route bill.
Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., moved the Senate to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

proceed to the consideration of executive business. Rejected.
Mr. Edmenns sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the eighteenth rule, as follows:— On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the senase, on the discussion of any business which may in the opinion of a Senator require secrecy, the presid-ing officer shall direct the gallery to be cleared, and writing the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

ing officer shall direct the gatery to be cleared, and oursing the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Pending the discussion of this point Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., moved the Senate to proceed to the consideration of executive business. Agreed to, and the Senate, at a quarter-past one, went into executive session.

The doors were reopened at five minutes past four o'clock, and the Chair called up the unfinished business, being

THE POST ROUTE BILL.

Mr. FREINGHUYSEN moved to postpone that bill and proceed with the consideration of the report of the conference committee on the Geneva Award hill. Rejected—yeas 14, mays 37.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, and Hamilton, of Indiana, members of the joint committee on the part of the Senate to frame a bill for a permanent government for the District of Columbia, under section 5 of the bill to provide a temporary government for the District, passed on Friday.

Mr. Kelly, (dem.) of Oregon, from the Committee on Millitary Affairs, reported, with amendments a bill to provide of the buildings

Mr. Relly, (dem.) of Oregon, from the commit-tee on Militasy Affairs, reported, with amend-ments, a bill to provide for the sale of the buildings and grounds known as the Detroit Arsenal, in Michigan. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Davis, (dem.) of W. Va., moved to my aside the Post Route bill informally and proceed with the consideration of the conference report on THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to.

Agreed to.

Mr. West, (rep.) of La., presented the conference
report on that bill.

A message was received from the House annonncing the non-concurrence of that body in the

amendments of the Senate on the bill, and asking a committee of conference.

Mr. Sherman moved to insist upon the amendments and grant the conference.

Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Sherman, of Ohio, Morrill, of Vermont, and Bayard, of Delaware.

The report, after some discussion, was rejected—yeas 19, nays 21, And a new committee ordered, Mr. Freninghuysen presented the fabori of the conference committee on the Geneva Award bill, which was read, and pending the question as to whether the Senate could proceed to the consideration of the same, the Chair appointed as the new conference committee on the Post Office Appropriation bill Messrs. Windom, of Minnesota, Allison, of lowa, and Davis, of West Virginia.

The Senate then, at quarter to seven P. M., took a recess until half-past seven o'clock P. M.

Evening Session. Senate reassembled at half-past seven

The Senate reassembled at half-past seven O'ciook.

Mr. Schurz, (lib.) of Mo., called up the House bill granting the right of way to the Arkansas Valiey Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Hamlin, (rep.) of Me., called up the House bill authorizing the President to appoint George Henry Freble, now a Captain on the active list of the navy, a Commodore. Passed.

A message was received from the House announcing the non-concurrence of that body in the various amendments of the Senate to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and asking a committee of conference.

Civil Appropriation bill and asking a committee of conference.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant the conference. Agreed to.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Morrill, of Maine; Sargent, of California, and Stevenson, of Kentucky, members of such conference.

MULES ON BOTH SIDES.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of W. Va., called up the House bill referring the case of Joseph Wilson to the Court of Claims, which caused some discussion. The cisimant was a contractor to furnish mules to the government during the laze war, and agreed to deliver them in Washington, but was kept out of the city with the mules for forty-eight hours by an order from the War Department, during the raid of General Early in 1864, and on account of being so detained on the outskirts of the city had his mules captured by the enemy.

Mr. Syrvenson urged the claim in a speech of some length, declaring that the claimant was loyal and suffered the loss on account of the action of the government.

Mr. SOUTT, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the claim noon

and suffered the loss on account of the action of tregovernment.

Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pa., opposed the claim upon
the ground that the capture was an act of war for
which the government was not liable.

Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vt., also opposed the
claim, and said that the bill did not speak of a violation of contract, but was based upon the ground
of capture. He moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till the first Monday in
December. Rejected, and the bill was then passed—
vaas 30. mays 16. yeas 30, nays 16. Mr. Ferlinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., called up

December. Rejected, and the bill was then passed—
yeas 30, nays 16.

Mr. Freelinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., called up
the conference report on

The Geneva award bill.

Mr. Carpenner, (rep.) of Wis, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported adversely
on the resolution directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of excluding from the
stationery room of the Senate all articles except
paper, envelopes, ink and pens; and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.
He also reported, from the Judiciary Committee,
adversely on the resolution directing the committee to inquire if the Police Court at Washington is
a constitutional Court, and was discharged from
its further consideration.

The conference report on the Geneva Award bill
was explained by Mr. Freiinghuysen.

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, opposed the report and charged that its language was ambiguous. Another objection he had to it was that
the clause submitted by his colleague, Mr. Sherman, providing that all claims should be adjusted
and paid on the basis of United States gold coin at
the time of the loss was stricken out by the Conference Committee. The government of the
United States had received the amount in gold
and should pay it to the losers in the same
medium. The failure to do that would be not only
an act of injustice, but an act of dishonesty.

Mr. Freilnehuysen said that a court of five
competent judges, as provided for in the bill,
would be just as likely to make the award on a
fair and just basis as the Senate.

Mr. Edmunds said that the bill, as perfected by
the conference committee, left the Court free to
make the award, and that Court could determine
whether the claimant should be paid a sum in
greenbacks equal to his loss, or whether he should
be paid in coin. The jurisdiction.

Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. L. moved that the
Senate concur in the resolution of the Court
should be left free and not loaded down with provisions as to jurisdiction.

Mr. Weight, (rep.) of lows, said it would be a

States Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition.

Agreed to.

Mr. Weight. (rep.) of lows, said it would be a disgrace to the American nation for Congress to adjourn now, without providing for the payment of the claimants for the Geneva Award, who had already been kept waiting too long.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., said the bill settled nothing, and the claims of the insurance companies would all be back here next winter. The payment of the claims authorized in the bill would take not more than one-half of the award received from Great Britain, and he predicted that the insurance companies would get the balance of the money.

The report of the committee was agreed to—yeas 38, nays 18.

The report of the commission of the same says is.

Mr. Shriman, from the conference committee on the farin bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF THE SESSION.

The resolution of the House extending the session of the present Congress until four o'clock on Tuesday, the 23d inst., was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1874. The House met at half-past ten A. M.

Mr. GARPIELD, (rep.) of Ohlo, reported back the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Approprinumber and increased the bill as passed by the House \$4,500,000. The committee had spent five hours over it yesterday, he was sorry to say. The most important of the amendments are as

follows:—A provision that the number of copies of the reports of the departments annually printed shall be limited to the needs of Congress and shall contain no expensive maps or illustrations with-out the special order of Congress; concurred in. ries of the Treasury, the Solicitor of the Treasury and Commissioners of Customs to \$4,500; non-concurred in. Appropriating \$342,304 for new life-saving stations on the sea and lake coasts; concurred in. Appropriating \$10,000 for an engine and machinery to-destroy by maceration cancelled bank notes, instead of by burning (the present

system); concurred in.

The proceedings up to this point being in the legislative day of Saturday, the House adjourned within a minute of eleven o'clock A. M., and at eleven o'clock to-day the legislative session com-menced.

legislative day of Saturday, the House adjourned within a minute of eleven o'clock A. M., and at eleven o'clock to-day the legislative session commenced.

Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass., presented the conference report on the Geneva Award bill. The House agrees to the Senate bill, with certain medifications. There are two new sections as to documentary evidence. and as to the allowance of counsel and attorneys' lees of claimants, which allowance is to be made part or the judgment, and there is a substitute for the fifth section. The substitute provides for the appointment of a counsellor at law to represent the United States in the suits provided for in the bill.

Mr. Butler briefly explained the report. The committee agreed, he said, to the payment of the uninsured losses by the vessels for which the Geneva award held Great Britain liable. It agreed to the Senate bill so far as the latter did not allow to insurers or underwriters payment except where, on stating an account of profit and loss it helf whole business. The committee had struck from the Senate bill the provision that the losses and judgments shall be calculated in gold. It had struck out what was known as the five per cent clause—a clause by when the government should retain five per cent for doing the business as sort of claims agent feel, and only pay innety-five per cent of the judgments. It had inserted a clause that, instead of the balance being covered into the Tressury, it is allowed to remain as a fund from which Congress may pay other losses. It had, then, agreed to a court of commission instead of a circuit court, and, in order to prevent the great evils of a court of commission that the Court of Commission shall determine the claims for services in each case.

After a good deal of discussion the report was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Khiloud, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Election Committee, reported a joint resolution for the election of the constitution in regard to the election of the constitution in regard to the election of the sena

the United States towards the expenses of the the United States towards the expenses of the District government.

The last amenument was opposed by Messrs, Cameron, (rep.) of Pa., and Fort, (rep.) of Ill., and advocated by Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Ind.

Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa., offered an additional provise that \$75,000 of the amount shall be used for the payment of the working men under the contractors whose accounts are not yet settled, and the deducted from the amount due to such contractors. ontractors.

Mr. Randall's amendment was agreed to, and

then the Senate amendment as amended was con-curred in.

Appropriating \$25,000 for a building for the Wo-men's Christian Association of the District of Co-lumbia. Concurred in.

A like appropriation for the Little Sisters of the Poor. The Committee on Appropriations recom-mended non-concurrence.

The amendment, after a long discussion on the sectarian aspect of this appropriation, was con-curred in by 104 to 48.

The amendment appropriating \$9,000 for a light-house at In-lian Island, Rockport Harbor, Me., was concurred in.

The amendment appropriating \$15,000 for a lighthouse at Solomon's Lump, on Kedge's Strait, between Tangler Sound and Chesapeake Bay, was non-concurred in.

mon-concurred in.

Mr. G. F. Hoar moved to suspend the rules and
make in order an amendment appropriating \$7,000
to reimburse General O. O. Howard for the expenses of his desence before the late court of in-

Lost—yeas 121, nays 95—not two-thirds voting in Lost—yeas 121, nays 95—not two-tangers the affirmative.

When the eighteenth amendment of the Senate was reached Mr. Garpield moved to non-concur in the remaining forty amendments of the Senate, in order to have the bill sent to a conference committee. The motion was agreed to and Messrs. Garfield and Hale, (rep.) of Mc., and Niblack, (dem.) of Ind., were appointed the committee of conference.

deem.) of Ind., were appointed the committee of conference.

SENATE AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIPP BILL.

Mr. DAWIS, (rep.) of Mass., moved to suspend the rules and non-concur in all the amendments of the Senate to the bill, to amend the tariff and revenue laws and to refer them to a committee of conference. He avowed himself in favor of the Senate amendments, but at the suggestion of the members around him he moved to non-concur.

After a discussion Mr. Dawes' motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Dawes, Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Beek, of Kentucky, were appointed a committee of conference.

Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Rules, reported a rule changing the present rule which authorizes motions to suspend the rules for the last ten days of the session, and limiting the time to six days. Agreed to.

The House then, at five o'clock, took a recess till half-past eight P. M.

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

The night session opened with a very full attendance of members and with great crowds in the

ance of members and with great crowds in the galleries.

Mr. OKFH, (rop.) of Ind., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report on Mr. Cox's resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Sir Lambton Lorraine for his interposition in protecting the lives of the survivors of the Virginius expedition. The report shows that this officer expressly confined his interposition in favor of British subjects and one French subject, and not at all in behalf of any American citizen, except to beg of "His Excellency," Burriel, the exercise of elemency to all The committee give great credit to Captain Cushing, of the United States Navy, and ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. NEGLEY, (rop.) of Pa., from the Committee on Commerce, made a report on the resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature in invor of building American materials. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House they want for

American materiais. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House then went to

The Business on the Spraker's Table, and diaposed of the Senate bills as follows:—

To prevent hazing at the Naval Academy. Passed. To set apart a portion of Mackinac Island, Mich., as a National Park. Laid on the table.

To confirm the purchase of three acres of land near Nashville, Fenn. known as the site of Port Houston, and to convey the same to Fisk University. Passed.

Granting to the American Fork Railway Company right of way through the public lands for a railroad and telegraph line. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Granting to the Sierra Iron Company the same rights. Same reference.

To exempt military bounty land warrants and the lands obtained thereby from sale or execution. Same reference.

heavy and unequal burdens of taxation. Under tial standard-bearer in 1872, the republicans had succeeded in maintaining an overwhelming majority in both branches in the elections for this Congress; and, from the general harmony which was supposed to exist among the republicans of the two houses, and between them and the administration, no insuperable obstacles were apprehended in the settlement of our financial troubles, and no serious difficulty in the modification of our national tax bills-internal and external-for the

'general welfare." How far these expectations have been fulfilled and how far they have ended in disappointments, a brief review of the work of this late long session of great promises and small results will serve to

THE CONDITIONS WHICH MARKED THE MENTING OF THIS CONGRESS
were in an extraordinary degree calculated to encourage the dominant party to earnest work in wholesome measures of legislation. With their heavy majority in each House, and with the President ready to support them in the general domestic and foreign policy as proclaimed by their party held the power to meet their pledges, and they held before the country to a rigid account-ability. A financial panic had thrown all the monetary and business affairs of the country into a state of confusion and stagnation, which called for the speedlest practicable re-lief; our relations with Cuba and Spain, from the Virginius affair, had assumed a threatening aspect, calling for active preparations for the possible con tingency of war: the general agitation of the increased salary bill and so-called "back pay grab" of the last day of the last session of the Portysecond Congress had thoroughly alarmed all
parties concerned in that "bill of abominations;"
the State elections of October and November, upon
this question and upon the financial derangements
of the country, had generally in their results
marked a significant reaction against the
party in power, while in the Northwest the independent action of the grangers had made serious inroads upon the republican camp. Above all, the
general corruptions, including the Crédit Mobilier,
an increased salary and back pay bill of the last
Congress, had strengthened the opposition appeats for retrenchment and reform into a general
popular hue and cry. Last, though not least, as
upon the record of the first and long session of the
Forty-third Congress would largely depend the
issue of this year's elections for the Forty-fourth
Congress, the responsible party in Congress had
from the beginning every motive and every incentive, in an extraordinary degree, to labor to
secure on all the issues before them a good account of their stewardship to their masters, the
sovereign people.

WHAT, THEN, IS THE REPORT
of the work done and the work left undone by this
long session, commencing on the list of December,
1873, and ending with the 22d of June, 1874, a session of seven full calendar months, lacking only
eight days? It may be briefly summed up as a session in which a vast amount of labor has been performed by both houses, by the committees, regular
and special, and by the individual members
thereof. We have had no session of Congress
since the war which has exacted so much hard
work as this from the members in their committee roo ms, an amount of drudgery which can
hardly be appreciated even from the general catalogue of the many voluminous reports made on
various subjects, and the numerous hills digested,
drawn up and submitted in the two houses.

THE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
introduced in the House down to the 20th inst.
numbered 3,709, and 900 in the Senate; the House of the last day of the last session of the Fortysecond Congress had thoroughly alarmed all

Dediciency bills; next are the new Bankrupt law, the act creating a new government for the District of Columbia (a government of three commissioners or consuls), in lieu of the Territorial failure; the repeal of the motety system in the collection of crastoms duties and of the Sanborn contracts in the collection of internal revenue deficiencies. We have given elsewhere in our columns the list of the important bilis passed.

THE BULING IDRAS OF THE SESSION—PHE FIRST DAY'S DEWALOFMENTS.

On the first day of the session in the Senate, this body being afready organized, Mr. Summer introduced a bill (Senate bill No. 1) to protect all citizens of the United States in their cityl rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication (the Civil Rights bill). Also, a bill to secure equal rights in the schools of Washington and Georgetown. Also, a bill to authorize compound interest notes as a substitute for legal tender notes. Also, a bill to authorize compound interest notes as a substitute for legal tender notes. Also, a bill to satisfy claims arising from French spoilations prior to July 31, 1801 (a bill that has been running in Congress for over fifty years, and frequently passed by one house but never by both in the same session. Original claimants are dead). Also, by Mr. Summer, a joint resolution for a Constitutional amendment providing for the election of Fresident and Vice President directly by the poople, and another to limit the Fresident to one term of air years. Mr. Conking introduced a bill for the repeal of the Increased Salary act. A bill was also submitted by Mr. Morton to repeal certain sections of the Bankrupt law; by Mr. Fenton, to regulate the service of the collection of the customs; by Mr. Pratt, to establish the compensation of Senators, members of the House and delegates in Congress (repeal of Increased Salary act., and several bills were introduced a bill for the repeal of the Increased Salary act, and several bills were introduced a bill for the repeal of the Increased Salary and back pay bil

affair was considered at the time as foreshadowing an "irrepressible conflict" between the President and the Senate, and as indicating a purpose ou the part of General Grant to act upon his own judgment, regardless of the suggestions, wishes or warnings of the republican magnates of the Senate. Nor has this impression been entirely obliterated by subsequent events.

Returning to the legislative proceedings of Congress, a brief outline thereof, month by month, from the beginning, will serve to indicate the numerous and multitarious subjects coming before the two Houses and the extent of their constantly increasing labors and responsibilities with the growth of the country. In boiling these proceedings down to the limits of a brief paragraph much is necessarily omitted and left to the memory or perception of the intelligent reader.

DECEMBER.

ceedings down to the limits of a brief paragraph sity. Passed.

Granting to the American Fork Railway Company right of way through the public lands for a railroad and telegraph line. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Granting to the Sierfa Iron Company the same rights. Same reference.

To exempt military bounty land warrants and the lands obtained thereby from sale or execution. Same reference.

On motion of Mr. Kasson, (rep.) of lowa, after hair an hour's recess a concurrent resolution was adopted extending the sossion until four P. M. on Tuesday.

The House then took another recess until hairpast eleven P. M.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Review of the Labors of the Fortythird Congress, first session, on the first Monday in December last (which was the first day of the month), the eyes and the hopes of the whole country were directed to Washington, and great expectations were entertained in all sections of the carly adoption of much needed measures of relief to the people from their general financial embarrassments and their heavy and unequal burdens of taxation. Under the leadership of General Grant, as their President had been and provided to Mashington, and great expectations were entertained in all sections of taxation. Under the leadership of General Grant, as their President heavy and unequal burdens of taxation. Under the leadership of General Grant, as their President and provided the legacy of saving at the leadership of General Grant, as their President and provided the legacy of saving at the long of the session reference to the army and navy, to the extremity of 'saving at the spigot though wasting at the bung hole."

The two houses of the tothe membry and the bringing in cutting on and distribution among the committee of the two houses of the two houses of the tothe promittee of the seasion. From this pount, in the brief of the seasion of the carrial december of the season and the brief to the people from the resolution o

The two houses reassembled pursuant to ad-Journment and proceeded to business, hammer and lougs. In the Senate the ourrency question was resumed and discussed rism day to day, the matter the process of the process of the matter and important the disseters of inflation; that of Mr. Morton in the disseters of inflation; that of Mr. Morton in reply, on the necessities of the West for more currency; that of Mr. Sherman, on the disanties of the West for more currency; that of Mr. Sherman, on the disanties of the Sevent of the South; that of Mr. Sherman, on the disantial condition of the Treasury and the country and that of Mr. Merrimon, for more greenwacks and bank notes. Various currency schemes were submitted from both sides of the Chamber, almost the other subjects discussed or brought before the Senats were the Utah and the West Westlon, Pinchback's case as Senator, utilinguity dismissed as no case. In the House the Minances, the naval appropriations, the Centennial Exhibition, civil rights, the Army bill and the West Virginia contested election were the leading questions of the month. The most important events in Congress in January were, first, the repeal of the increased salary and back pay bill, only excepting the increased salary and back pay bill, only excepting the increased salary of \$90,008, from \$23,000 for the President of the United States, and the increased salary and back pay bill, only excepting the increased salary gone Court. Second, the memorials presented charging great irregularities, extravagances and corruptions in the expenditures of the local government of the District of Columbia. Trind. the famous speech on civil rights in the House of the colored member Elilott, in deience of the cialms of his race, as provided for in Sumner's bill. Fourth, the resolution for the appointment of the Boward investigating Committee. And Pith, Sonator Carpenter's phillippic against the Kellogs usurpation of Louisiana.

The opening of Pebruary marked encouraging progress in the House to the colored the member of the local arsure of the colored the

referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Geneva Award bill was debated. Windom's special report was supmitted, on chesp transportation routes from the West to the East. The 27th was idevoted, in Senate and House, to eulogies on Sumner; and the 29th and 30th mainly to his Civil Rights bill as reported from the Judiciary Committee. In the House the Currency bill was the prominent topic of debate. The House Currency bill was pessed, 133 to 121, and the Senate bill, 140 to 102. The House was also actively employed during the month on appropriation bills, transportation, Utah, District of Columbia, the Suntro Tunnel and other questions. The great event of this month was the President's veto of Merrimon's Currency bill, senaup to the Senate on the 22d. Next, on the 28th, after a desultory discussion, the vote in the Senate was taken on the question, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the President's objections were sustained. On the 16th Mr. Carpenter introduced in the Senate a resolution providing for the recognition of the independence of the island of Cuba, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it is sleeping.

May in both houses presents a heavy budget of

island of Cuba, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it is sieeping.

MAY

May in both houses presents a heavy budget of business. In the senate the Jayne Moleties, the Mississippi Floods, the District of Columbia, Civil Rights, the Geneva Award, the Currency, Cheap Transportation, Appropriation bills and various and numerous other measures were considered. The House was engaged upon the same general subjects, and upon the Indian, the Tarin, Internal Revenue and Territoria and other bills. Many bills were passed, including the Deficiency bill, in, the Senate; bill establishing civil rights of blacks among the Choctaws in Indian Territory, by the House; the conference report on Currency bill, No. 2, was adopted in the Senate, and the Geneva Award bill, rejecting insurance companies, was passed, and several appropriation bills. Also the Civil Rights bill as half-past seven o'clock in the morning, after an all-night session, passed by a party vote, excepting Carpenter, republican, in the negative. In the House the bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State was passed—160 to 50—and the bill establishing the rights of colored citizens in Indian Territory. In the Senate the Pembina Territorias bill was rejected. The melancholy death of Mr. Meilish, a member of the House from New York, occurred on the 24th. Un the 20th the joint resolution fixing the 22d of June as the day for the final adjournment of the session was adopted.

JUNE.

As usual from the organization of the govern-

occurred on the 22th of June as the day for the final adjournment of the session was adopted. 29th, new joint conference committee on currency agreed to.

As usual from the organization of the govetnment, the mass of the business of the long session was in this case orowded into the last month and the last week of the session—that is to say, the settlement between the two houses of their disagreements upon the various important bills still undisposed of. As usual, too, in the final agreements between the two houses, through their conference committees, many of the retrenchments originally resolved upon were knocked in the head, and the general sum of the appropriation bills worth the unfinished regular appropriation bills worth head, and the general sum of the appropriation onliss were the heavy work, though in looking over the record of the proceedings of the two houses for the last three weeks it would appear that nearly all the important bills and a large budget of secondary measures were delayed till June among the unfinished business. On the 9th, in both houses, the report of the District of Columbia investigation committee was submitted, with a bill for a new government of a commission of three persons, and with a tax on property, including church property, of three per cent. In the Senate the motety repeal was passed—39 to 3—and the conference report on the Currency bill was agreed to, and an adverse report on the proposed for the removal of certain causes from State to United States courts (flity styled the Press Gang bill); and a bill was passed appropriating \$200,000 for the survey of four great proposed freight water routes; and a bill for a commission of engineers for survey of Mississippi obstructions, in the House Butler's bill affirming the right of women to practice law in United States Courts was passed, and the Utah Judiclary bill and the bill for admission of Colorade as a State—170 to 55; and the Curl Styles of the Sension and their dispersion on the appointment, when hy a simple agreement b

matter of our heavy taxations the people have, through the irrecontable party and sectional divisions of the two houses, escaped the laying on of the additional burdens contemplated by the high protectionates. If nothing definite has been accomplished in behalf of cheap transportation the people of the Great West may console themselves upon the fact that Congress has at least broken ground in ravor of a system of trans-Alleghany and seaboard waterways, which will ultimately absorb some \$200,000,000 from the national Treasury. If, under their lit of retreuchment, the two houses have cut down the bills for the army, the navy and the indians to the point of starvation, far more liberal appropriations than were promised in the outset have been made for unfinished public buildings in Washington, New York and other cities of the Union, and for commercial purposes, including lite stations along the seaboard. If nothing has been done to advance the cause of a postal telegraph system by land and sea westill know that the Postmaster General and Mr. Hamssy, of the Senate Postal Committee, have not absandoned this grand idea. If many important and desirable measures have alled, many corrupt jobs and vicious schemes of legislation have also failed; so, upon the whole, the merits of ints seasion of Congress will rest as much upon the pernicious measures of legislation escaped as upon the good and needful measures which have been passed.

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS

embraces first the Civil Rights bill, an untimely and pernicious measure of sentimental equality, which has been wisely kept on the table in the House; next, the bill for the refunding of the cotton tax collected during several years from the Southern States, and amounting in the sagregate to some \$70,000,000. Also, various steamsing subsidy and ocean telegraph cable schemes; and new pension bills and a variety of Southern claims, amounting to many millions of collars; and the general Territorial railway bill, cut down in the Senta tedious months, from day to day and

devised, to releve the District from its financial embarrassments, and to place it upon the road of economy, a rigid responsibility and solid prosperity.

The republicans say they will go confidently before the people in the coming elections for the next Congress, upon the record of the late long session—that they can point with satisfaction to the retrenchments they have made in the annual expenditures, to the general resuscitation of the business afairs of the country under a republican administration; that harmony still prevails and will be maintained between the administration and the republican party; that whether General Grant is or is not in the field for another Presidential term is at this time a question of no practical importance; that the opposition elements are hopelessly divided, while the republican party is railying and reorganizing its forces, to recover the ground it has lost, and that it will secure a working though perhaps a reduced majority in the elections of the coming fall for the next House of Representatives.

Per contra, the democrats are hopeful of ageneral popular reaction against the party in power. They hold that it has failed to meet the expectations of the country from this session of Congress, and that, south and West particularly, it has become democratized and will suffer serious disasters; that really there is no longer any confidence between the party and the administration, and that General Grant will not litt a finger to help the party in these approaching elections; that the retrenchments of this late session signify nothing, while the manifest tendencies of the grangers they will actry off the balance of power in the West, while the odious Civil Rights bill—still hanging like the aword of Damocles over the heads of the white race—will operate to drive the republican white balance of power where it exists in the Southern States to the opposition side.

At all events, we congratulate the American people that the long session of the Forty-third congress the evidence in man